IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0015] with the following amended paragraph.

[0015] After the frequency translation device is characterized and the intermodulation products stored and the index file established, a method to simulate the expected response of a frequency translation device is provided. Simulating the response of the frequency translation device includes providing a simulated stimulus condition, relating the stimulus condition to the appropriate stored intermodulation table through the index file, and extracting the stored information to display the results of the simulation. The simulated stimulus condition may be either a static stimulus or a sweeping stimulus condition. The display provided may take on a variety of forms, including both 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional graphs. In the situation whereby the simulated stimulus condition does not have an exact correspondence in the stored ~~date~~ data, interpolation methods can be used on the extracted data to display the requested condition.

Please replace paragraph [0057] with the following amended paragraph.

[0057] In a specific example in accordance with the present invention, measurements are taken on a mixer and the measured data arranged according to the global mixer model requirement of the present invention. The simulator is then used to replicate and predict the performance of the mixer. In this example, the power levels of the input signal **120** and LO drive **121** are swept and the frequencies are kept constant. In this example, the mixer is used as a down-converter.

Please replace paragraph [0058] with the following amended paragraph.

[0058] To view the output spectrum under this static stimulus condition, a setup screen is used to supply the static stimulus condition including the input signal frequency and power level and the LO signal frequency and power level. In this example, RF signal has a power level at -10 dBm at 915 MHz and the LO drive has power at 7 dBm at 985 MHz. Fig. ~~9~~ 8 illustrates the simulated output spectrum under these conditions. According to the result, it can be observed that the

power levels of the difference components are different from that of the sum components. The IF component (70 MHz) has a power level of -15.37 dBm compared to the sum component (1900 MHz) whose power level is -22.31 dBm. By combining IMT files for sum and difference components, the simulator in accordance with the present invention can predict the output spectrum accurately. However, in present commercial CAE packages, only a single IMT data file is considered, so that when used to simulate the asymmetric mixers, they are not able to distinguish the sum and difference components and the amplitude of the components are predicted to be the same.